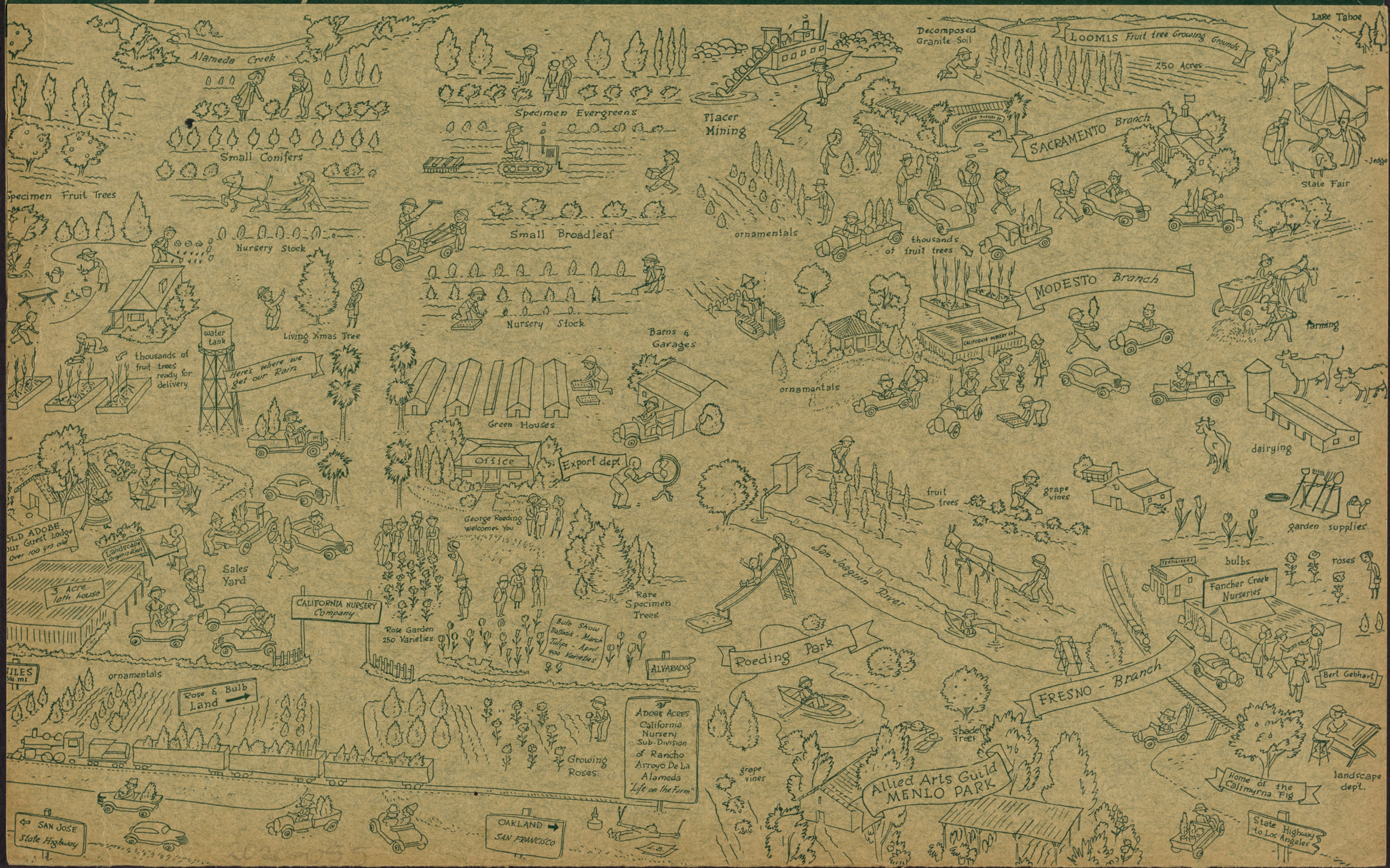
Roeding's Quality BULBS • ROSES • ORNAMENTALS • FRUIT TREES



Keeping Busy in the Garden *the Year 'Round . . .*

JANUARY . . .

As our planting calendar shows, January starts the busiest planting season of all. But there are other jobs, too.

Dig—roses, deciduous trees and shrubs, evergreens and conifers if you plan to change your garden's arrangement.

Prune—remove old flowering branches, and shorten in to proper shape.

New Lawns—prepare ground—work soil, at least 5-6 inches deep to take advantage of the rains.

FEBRUARY . . .

Dig and fertilize perennial borders. Materials listed in January are still suitable for digging and transplanting.

Cut back to new shoots on fibrous-rooted anemones, columbine, delphinium, gerbera, peonies, phlox, salvia.

MARCH . . .

Start your weeding now. Plant citrus trees and semi-hardy ornamentals.

Lawns may be planted after mid-March, if soil is not too cold. Old lawns need raking. Open sod with a pitchfork. Apply fertilizer.

Water between rains—it's time to start your hose work.

Prune evergreens before the new growth gets under way. Prune flowering shrubs just after they finish blooming. Prune fuchsias and hydrangeas now.

APRIL . . .

New Lawns will need weeding—frequently. Plant citrus trees and semi-hardy ornamentals.

Prune—spring flowering shrubs (which finish blooming this month.)

Fertilize—flowering plants about to bloom. Fertilize lawns, too.

MAY . . .

Lawns—plant new lawns before summer heat starts.

Roses—to get large blooms, remove the two side buds.

Annuals—thin out earlier spring plantings.

Water regularly.

JUNE . . .

You should be busy with—

Watering—(no rain now).

Cultivating—to keep your soil in shape.

Remove flowers past the peak of bloom.

Pruning rose bushes and climbers to cut out weak growth; also pruning flowering deciduous shrubs. Pinch back chrysanthemums.

JULY . . .

Water regularly.

Get after *weeds* before they seed.

Dig and cultivate around shrubs. Work in a little fertilizer.

Mulch Soil with peat moss.

Stake Chrysanthemums and other plants that need it.

AUGUST . . .

Water regularly. Give camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons plenty of water. Feed with Gaviota R. A. C. Water dahlias heavily once a week.

Cut back roses moderately, tie climbing roses, remove surplus shoots.

Annuals—keep blooms picked to keep them blooming.

Stake late bloomers such as Michaelmas daisies.

SEPTEMBER . . .

Lawns—remove old and dead grass, sow seed as needed, covering with light mulch. Fertilize, and soak thoroughly.

Trim evergreen hedges such as privet, and laurels.

Roses—now is the last month for feeding. *Don't* feed tender shrubs, such as fuchsias.

Fruit trees and berry vines should be soaked.

OCTOBER . . .

Lawns—last call for new lawn plantings.

Cut back hardy asters, phlox, delphiniums, and hollyhocks.

Dig gladiolus bulbs now, spread on trays to dry out.

Hoe over beds containing dormant bulbs, water beds of spring flowering bulbs.

Divide perennials if older than three years.

NOVEMBER . . .

Open Ground. Mulch and fertilize; clean up garden. Get ready for the busy planting season ahead.

Fork sod if lawn is too compact.

Prune heathers as soon as bloom is over. Honeysuckles can be pruned now.

Don't prune fuchsias and tender shrubs. Prune broadleaf evergreens by thinning center and cutting back tops. Prune deciduous trees and shrubs.

Lift and divide perennials and replant in fresh soil.

DECEMBER . . .

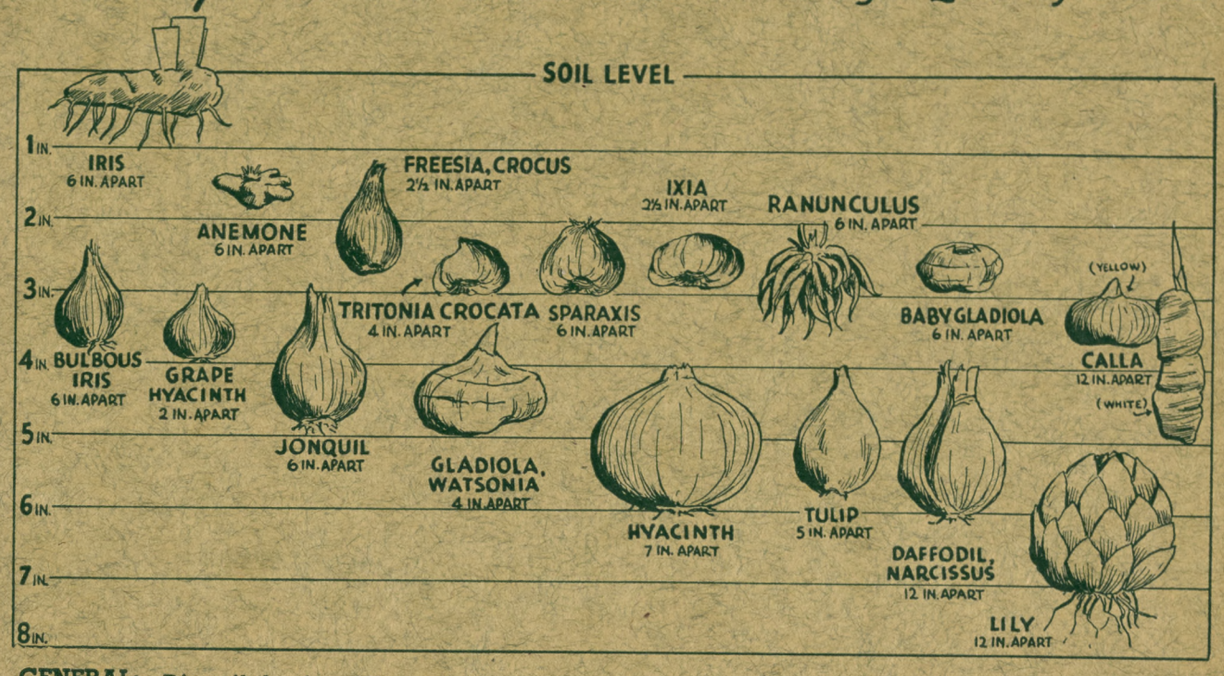
Later in the month it will be time for planting deciduous trees and shrubs, roses, and fruit trees with bare roots.

Prepare your soil now.

Clean-up—cut away dead growth.

Keep at your pruning until the job is finished—this is a good month for pruning.

How to get the best results with Roeding's Quality Bulbs



GENERAL: Dig soil deeply, adding peat in generous amounts. If manure is used it should be thoroughly rotted and preferably placed below the point where bulbs are set, or added as a mulch after the planting is finished. Do not cut foliage until bulbs are completely ripened.

DAFFODILS: See accompanying chart for planting depth. Plant from late September to December. Smaller bulbs should be planted as early as obtainable. Water thoroughly after planting if soil is dry. Water for a month after blooming then allow them to dry. Remove dead foliage when dry and cultivate top soil. Mulch with peat or rotted manure if bulbs are in full sun. Bulbs may be left in ground 3 to 5 years or more, or until crowded.

TULIPS: See chart for planting depth. Loose, *well-drained* soil is essential. Place *handful of clean sand under each bulb* as planted. Do not allow soil to dry out, especially after growth shows above soil surface. Do not plant too early. Late October to early December is best. In cool, shaded gardens bulbs may remain in soil but in warm, sunny gardens, dig bulbs as soon as foliage is ripe, dry carefully in shade and store in ventilated containers.

DUTCH IRIS: Plant 3 inches deep in any good soil. Leave 5 or 6 blades of foliage when cutting blooms for indoor use. Bulbs may be dug and divided each year or left in soil.

HYACINTHS: Plant 6 inches deep in loose soil. Cultivate top soil after foliage is ripe and dry. Bulbs may be left in soil for several years or dug each year as preferred. Digging as soon as foliage is dry is recommended if soil is heavy and in full sun.

RANUNCULUS and ANEMONES: Soak bulbs for one hour before planting. Plant from October to December in loose, well drained soil at a depth of two inches. Keep soil moderately moist while new growth is starting. Protect against snails and birds while plants are small. Plant with sharp prongs down; the roughened, concave surface is the top.

FREESIAS, IXIAS, TRITONIAS, BABIANAS, SPARAXIS and BABY GLADIOLUS: Plant as early as bulbs can be obtained in light, well drained soil in full sun. Keep soil moderately moist until rains begin. Bulbs may be left in soil for several years or dug each year after foliage is ripened, and stored in dry, ventilated containers.

SCILLAS: Plant in moderate shade. It is best to leave bulbs in soil for two or three years before lifting.

MUSCARI: Plant in full sun or light shade as early as obtainable (October and early November). Lift and divide every three years for best results.

WATSONIAS: Plant in sun or light shade as early as obtainable. Lift and divide in two or three years.

PLANTING CALENDAR . . . . . .

JANUARY . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, etc.)—Tuberous begonia; campanula; chrysanthemum, cineraria; columbine; coral bell; English daisy; shasta daisy; forget-me-not; geranium; gladiolus; hollyhock; michaelmas daisy; pansy; pentstemon; periwinkle; pink; poker plant; iceland poppy; English primrose; primrose malacoides; primrose polyanthus; scabiosa; snapdragon; stock; sweet pea; sweet william; transvaal daisy; viola; violet; wallflower.

ROSES:—Roeding's Quality No. 1 grade 2-year-old bush, climbing, and standard roses are suitable for planting bare root from Dec. 10th to April 1st, and from containers during balance of the year. Be sure you have our new ROSE FOLDER, illustrated in color.

SHRUBS:—All Roeding's Quality *deciduous shrubs* (in dormant state for bare root planting Dec. 15 to April 1, and in containers during balance of the year). All *evergreen shrubs*. Refer to our ORNAMENTAL FOLDER, with pictures in natural color.

TREES:—All Roeding's Quality *deciduous shade trees;* bare root suitable for planting from Dec. 15th to April 1st, and from containers during balance of the year. All Roeding's Quality *conifers* and *evergreen trees*. All Roeding's Quality *flowering trees* including *flowering fruit trees*, bare root suitable for planting from late December to April 1, and in containers balance of the year. All Roeding's Quality *fruit trees* for family orchard or commercial use, *bare root* from late December to April 1, and from containers in summer. Best in January and February. See our FRUIT TREE FOLDER.

FEBRUARY . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—*All* varieties listed for January *except* campanula. *Add to list for February planting:* foxglove; marguerite; African and French marigolds; nicotiana; petunia; oriental poppy; salvia; tigridia; verbena.
Roses, Shrubs, Trees—Same as January.

MARCH . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—All varieties listed for February, (including reference back to January list.)
EXCEPT: Campanula; English daisy; primrose malacoides.
Add to list for March planting: Calceolaria; dahlia; delphinium; zinnia.
Roses, Shrubs, Trees—Same as January-February.

APRIL . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—Tuberous begonia; calceolaria; chrysanthemum; cineraria; columbine; coral bell, dahlia; shasta daisy; delphinium; forget-me-not; geranium; gladiolus; hollyhocks; marguerite; marigold; michaelmas daisy; nicotiana; pansy; pentstemon; periwinkle; petunia; pink; poker plant; oriental poppy; English primrose; primrose polyanthus; salvia; scabiosa; snapdragon; stock; tigridia; transvaal daisy; verbena; viola; wallflower, water lily; zinnia.

ROSES:—Most varieties available in pots, for spring, summer and fall planting. Sturdy Roeding's Quality bushes assure success in your garden.

SHRUBS:—Roeding's Quality *deciduous shrubs* in containers (popular varieties) may be planted in any month. Roeding's Quality *evergreen shrubs* may be planted the year 'round. Supplied as balled plants, or in pots and containers.

TREES:—*Large specimen trees* in a wide range of kinds, varying in age from 5 to 40 years can be supplied from our large assortment. Will give matured effects immediately. *Many other tree sorts in smaller sizes* supplied as balled stock or in containers for year 'round planting. Ask for information.

MAY . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—*All varieties listed for April. EXCEPT:* cineraria; English primrose; sweet pea; tigridia. *Add for May planting:* campanula.
Roses, Shrubs, Trees—Same as April.

JUNE . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—*All varieties listed for May* (including reference back to April list). *EXCEPT:* coral bell; dahlia; Shasta daisy; forget-me-not; michaelmas daisy; nicotiana; primrose polyanthus; transvaal daisy. (Note that foregoing varieties are to be omitted from May list for June planting.) *Roses, Shrubs, Trees*—See note under April.

JULY . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—Campanula; columbine; geranium; hollyhock; pansy; periwinkle; pink; oriental poppy; salvia; snapdragon; stock; viola; wallflower; zinnia.
Shrubs, Roses, Trees—See note under April.

AUGUST . . .

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.—*All varieties in July list EXCEPT:* pink. *Add* to July list for August planting: calceolaria; cineraria; English daisy; shasta daisy; foxglove; lilum candidum; pentstemon; iceland poppy; English primrose; primrose malacoides; primrose polyanthus; sweet pea; sweet william. *Roses, Shrubs, Trees*—See note under April.

SEPTEMBER . . .

Roeding's Quality Spring Flowering Bulbs: Starting in late September plant anemone; babiana; baby gladiolus; crocus; daffodil; freesia; hyacinth; grape hyacinth (muscari); dutch iris; ixia; jonquil; leucocoryne; leucojum; moraea; narcissus; rock garden narcissus; ranunculus; sparaxis; streptanthera; tritonia; tulip, and watsonia. If you do not have a copy, send for our new color-illustrated bulb folder now.

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—*All varieties in August list. Add* to August list for September planting: forget-me-not; lily-of-the-valley; michaelmas daisy; pink; salvia; scabiosa; transvaal daisy; violet.
Roses, Shrubs, Trees—See note under April.

OCTOBER . . .

All Roeding's Quality Spring Flowering Bulbs—see list under September. *Add* for October planting: callas; also lilies.

PLANTS—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—*All varieties in September list,* including reference back to August list. *Add* to September list for October planting: delphinium; nicotiana; peony.
Roses, Shrubs, Trees—See note under April.

NOVEMBER . . .

All Roeding's Quality Spring Flowering Bulbs, EXCEPT: freesias; see list under September, also callas and lilies under October.

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—*All varieties in August-September-October lists. Roses, Shrubs, Trees*—See note under April. Also, bare-root stock will be ready to plant about December 15th.

DECEMBER . . .

Roeding's Quality Spring Flowering Bulbs—last call! Plant calla; crocus; daffodil; grape hyacinth; jonquil; narcissus; scilla; tulip.

Give Living Christmas Gifts. Roeding's Quality Roses are ready for Christmas delivery. A large assortment of living Christmas trees available in a wide range of prices and sizes. Gift Orders for your garden friends are particularly desirable at this season.

PLANTS:—(also seeds, roots, bulbs, etc.)—Tuberous begonia; calceolaria; campanula; cineraria; columbine; English daisy; forget-me-not; foxglove; geranium; hollyhock; lily-of-the-valley; michaelmas daisy; pansy; pentstemon; peony; periwinkle; pink; poker plant; oriental poppy; English primrose; primrose malacoides; primrose polyanthus; snapdragon; stock; sweet pea; sweet william; transvaal daisy; viola, violet; wallflower.

ROSES:—Roeding's Quality bush, climbing, and standard (tree) roses, *bare root,* are ready for planting after Dec. 10th. Latest introductions and all the favorite varieties. See our color-illustrated ROSE FOLDER.

SHRUBS:—All Roeding's Quality *deciduous shrubs, bare root,* are ready for planting after December 15th. Also wide selection of *evergreen shrubs* (broadleaves). Refer to our *Ornamentals Folder,* illustrated in color.

TREES:—Roeding's Quality *deciduous shade trees, bare root,* are ready for planting after Dec. 15th. Also, a full line of *conifers and evergreen* trees. See our ORNAMENTALS FOLDER. *Flowering fruit trees, bare root,* ready late in December. *Fruit trees, grape vines, and small fruits* for family orchard or commercial use, *bare root* ready late in December. SEE OUR FRUIT TREE FOLDER for flowering fruit trees, fruit trees, grape vines, and small fruits.

Pest Control *Calendar . .*

JANUARY . . .

Spray your fruit trees with lime sulphur or bordeaux mixture.
Spray roses—to prevent rust, mildew and black spot.
Spray deciduous trees and shrubs with dormant oil spray.

FEBRUARY . . .

Last chance to spray fruit trees and deciduous trees and shrubs with dormant oil spray. Spray peaches and nectarines with bordeaux mixture to prevent curly leaf.
Hollyhocks—spray bordeaux mixture on the surrounding ground to help control rust.
First call for snail bait—spread around your garden.

MARCH . . .

Spray or dust your roses once weekly to defeat black spot, rust and mildew.
Grapevines and trees attacked by cutworms should be banded with a sticky banding compound.
Spray gladiolus to protect them against thrips using rotenone and pyrethrum sprays.
Keep after snails with snail bait.

APRIL . . .

Spray ornamentals, such as pittosporum, oleander and ivy to kill scale. Watch for aphis and thrips, too. Spray frequently with nicotine, pyrethrum or rotenone contact insecticides. Don't neglect snails and slugs either.

MAY . . .

Hollies need summer oil spray for scale. Use mild solution.
Roses are beginning to show mildew, so are *delphiniums, sweet peas, columbine, verbenas, euonymus* and *spireas.* Dust with sulphur or use a mildew spray but don't mix the two.
Rhododendrons, camellias, azaleas and *primroses* are attacked by brachyrinus beetles. Use commercial poisoned apple baits.

JUNE . . .

Keep after mildew, don't water foliage at night. Dust or spray with copper mildew sprays.
Red spiders will succumb to contact insecticides, go after *diabrotica beetles* with dust.
Also, see above regarding *scale, aphis; rust; thrips, and brachyrinus beetles.*

JULY and AUGUST . . .

Keep busy spraying and dusting—don't weaken in July and August! All the above mentioned pests, including snails may require your attention.
Oak worms (summer brood) start to hatch in August. Use lead arsenate with oil emulsion and blackstrap molasses.

SEPTEMBER . . .

Band fruit trees again with sticky banding compound to stop pests traveling up the trunk to winter in bark crevices.
Spray with rotenone for mealybugs and thrips.
Get mites, red spider and aphis with a contact insecticide.
Lawns—kill sod webworms now by watering with a dichlorethyl-ether or pyrethrum solution.
Beetles—dust with sodium fluosilicate.

OCTOBER . . .

Go over your entire garden liberally with a contact insecticide spray to kill pests which otherwise will be laying eggs for next year's garden headaches!

NOVEMBER . . .

Flowering apricots and peaches need spraying with bordeaux mixture to prevent brown rot and curly leaf. Also spray fruiting apricot and peach trees.

DECEMBER . . .

First call for the stronger dormant oil or winter sprays. Give your *deciduous shrubs and trees* thorough attention (if the foliage is off) to save hours of work next spring and summer.

Our *Old Adobe* in the days of Don Jose de Jesus Vallejo, first administrator of Mission San Jose

THE OLD ADOBE BUILDING pictured here is located on the grounds of the California Nursery Company at Niles. It was built by Don Jose de Jesus Vallejo who, in 1836, was appointed first administrator of Mission San Jose after the property of the California Missions had been taken over by the Mexican government. Don Jose was the brother of General Vallejo who was Commandante of Sonoma at the time of the historic Bear Flag Uprising.

The land on which this old building is situated was part of the Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda. There is no record of the date of the original Spanish Grant to Don Jose, but it was confirmed by the Mexican Government in 1842.

For several years the building was the residence of the Vallejo family who here entertained in a lavish manner the visiting members of other early California families. Later the Vallejos built a new residence near where the town of Niles now stands and the old adobe was then used as a dwelling for laborers on the rancho until the California Nursery Company purchased the part of Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda on which this building is situated.

The building is in a very good state of repair and forms an interesting link between the early Spanish settlement and our present day. The old building has been restored to its original condition and the grounds surrounding it are appropriately landscaped.

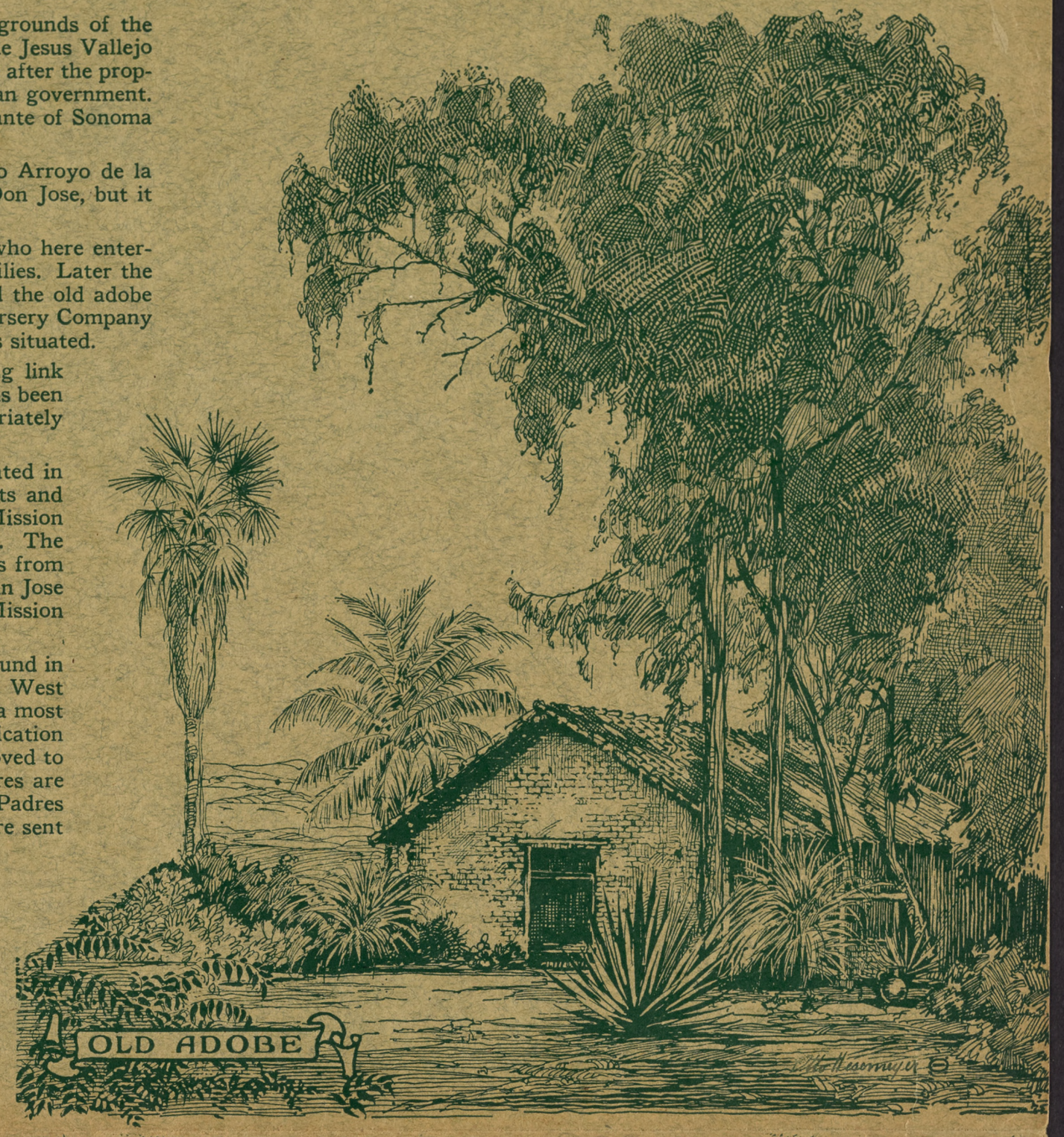
It is important to note that practically all of the old missions were located in sections having fertile soil and a climate well suited to the growing of fruits and flowers. The country surrounding Mission San Jose and lying in sight of Mission Peak is one of the richest agricultural and horticultural sections in California. The first orchards and vineyards in this section were planted with trees and vines from the Mission and in some of the older gardens at Niles and town of Mission San Jose there are roses and other flowers that are descendants of those grown in the Mission garden.

In their early records the padres mention the profusion of wild flowers found in this section and it seems fitting that the largest ornamental nursery in the West should be located here. The California Nursery, founded in 1865, has played a most important part in the development of the fruit industry and in the home beautification of California. Although the fruit tree nurseries of this company have been moved to another location to make room for the growing of other plants, over 300 acres are devoted to the raising of ornamental trees, shrubs and roses. The idea of the Padres is still being carried out in making this section the point from which plants are sent out to help in making California more beautiful and fruitful.

Visitors are always welcome at the nursery, and at "Old Adobe", now our Guest Lodge. Garden Clubs and other parties desiring to hold meetings in the grounds surrounding "Old Adobe" may do so by arranging with the management in advance.

Jerry D. Fleming

President.



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